VIEWS OF SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN. MEASURES FOR PROTECTING THE UNITED STATES

AGAINST THE OUTCASTS OF EUROPE. WASHINGTON, May 7 (Special).-The necessity of some greater restriction on immigration has been generally discussed among members of Congress during a last few days. The mischief caused by the presence of bodies of Anarchists and Socialists in large cities has rought the subject into prom neares here. The honest orkinen appear to realize that this is a source of danger, as well as an injury to themselves. A consistarable number of petitions from workingmen asking for greater on immigration have been received in both houses. Several bills have been introduced on the autlect, but so far they remain in the hands of committees.
The most radical measure is that offered by Mr. Felton, of California. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any rson who is interdicted from becoming a citizen of this country or to enter it with the intention of residing here. Any person who has ever been convicted of crime, or who is being deported for crime, or who is under contract to labor for any company or individual. or who is a pauper or of unsound min ! or liable to be a public charge, is also prohibited from landing. These persons are now brought here by steamship ses for the sake of the passage money, and Mr. Feiton proposes to make it unlawful to bring any such into any port with the intention of landing m. Masters of vessels must require persons not citizens of this country applying for passage to any port in the United States to procure a certificate, signed by the United States Consul, describing the person and certifying that he can become a naturalized citizen, and that he has never been convicted of a crime, is not being deported for crime, is not a pauper or an assisted cmi graph, or under contract to labor for any nerson in this grant, or under contract to labor for any person in this country and is of sound mind and comes here voluncountry and is of sound mind and comes are tarily. Persons coming within the provisions of the act who are found in this country without such certificates will be hable to arrest and imprisonment. Provision is made by which consuls are to furnish such certificates and otherwise to carry out the intention of the bill. This would only reach Anarchists and Socialists when

The bill, like others introduced in the House and Senate, is intended more particularly to reach the Chinese. Mr. Felton says that the greatness of a nation does not lie in its money or in its material prosperity, but in its women, and not in their num-in their quality, virtue, honor, courand women, and not Unrestricted immigration, and manhood. he says, is an evil which the people of this country will soon realize. In his opinion, the sentiment about the right of free immigration to this country has but mamon as its chief underlying motive, the increase of population increasing the value of property. It is mammou masquerading in the disguise of humanity, patriotism

they came to this country to escape the penalty of their

and national generosity.

Senator Mitonell, of Oregon, speaking on the same subject said: "The people of this country are willing to accept cheap labor when it comes naturally by excessive population, as in the growth and development it

subject said: "The people of this country are willing to accept cheap labor who it comes naturally by excessive population, as in the growth and development it will come in time. They object to nothing that is natural and inevitable. Labor will be cheap when the country is full of people and the conditions of life hard. Doubling in population, as we do, once in twenty-dive years, it will come soon enough. But I think they are against hastening it at the expense of the Nation. We do not want the Cainese, who will not assimilate with us; nor do we want the anarchists and socialists. The rapid and undue increase in this class of population, owing to the work of steamship companies and others in bringing these persons here, is snarpening changed for existence, and is one of the underlying causes of present troubles. Our vacant public limits will before many years be exhausted, and then the struggle for existence will be sharper than now. I think for this reason that not only should the Chinese be sent home, but our immigration laws should be so amended as to make it less easy for undestrable persons to find a lodgment in this country. The working on are coming to understand this problem, and they will be able, I hope, to bringshout a change.

Mr. Muller, of New York, has also introduced a bill on this subject. Its purpose is to transfer the control of maniteration to the national Government and to make it more difficult for puspers and lunaties to land. He says that New-York and Brooklyn are laxed millions of hollars to sustain criminals, insane persons and puspers who have been sent here from forcin countries.

Another New-York member says that this class of immigration by increasing the population of New-York elementally and a countries.

Another New-York member says that this class of immigration by increasing the maintain order. This representative added: "Our immigration laws are altogether too loose. We allow steamship process of assisting them to the process of the community, native and foreign, for the popu

### RUSSIA'S EIGHTY HOLIDAYS. ARE AMERICANS READY TO FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE

AND ACCEPT THE CONSEQUENCES ! WASHINGTON, May 7 .- In the great Empire of Russia, where the Greek Church holds sway, there are eighty saints' days during each year held as holidays. These with the fifty two Sundays make a total of 132 days In each year during which the Russian orthodox laborer does no work, and of course, being idie, drinks a good deal of votal. The inevitable consequence follows, and where there are few or no holidays, except Sunday, and often not this, undersell the Russian producer; and so factories close, wheat cannot be grown with a profit on the rich soil, gold is at a promium of 50 per cent, and

ms strange to be compelled to compare the United States financially with Kussia; but are we not coming to the same condition I A considerable body of workmen-as yet happily a small body comparatively-prowork only eight hours a day-the Russian peasants' eighty hondays. If this is granted and the eighty holidays prevail, must not the same results follow which have followed in Russia, and the products of countries where healthy men labor over three hundred days in the year undersell our own, and our factories

that great and friendly empire is on the road to bank-

But "increase the duties," cries the would-be eighthour worker. Well, the Russian Government has tried this panacea. It collects it duties in gold, and by an inms device it holds that when an imported article has been paid for in paper, or in its equivalent in gold, it has in fact been paid for in gold at par. And so it col-

has in fact been paid for in gold at par. And so it collects 60 per cent where the nominal duty is 30. Has this ingenious device saved it? Factories continue to close, and the finances go from bad to worse.

Can we afford to follow Russian methods? Will the farmer, who with his family and laborers works twelve hours a day, consent to double the duties he pays, that the workman may take his case at sight hours a day? In no country in the world is work so persistent as in this. The banker, the merchant, the cirk, the farmer and his bands, work early and work late far more than in any country of Europe. The result is seen it the cirk thour system—the Russian eighty holidays a year eystem—and must we not soon be reduced to the material prosperity of Russian eighty holidays.

Now that the Sanitary Police have begun a compaign against cats, parrots and other nuisances frest complaints are received in quantities every day. One of the lodgers in the tenement-house No. 348 East Forty ninth-st. has sent word that the building was oversus with cats, dogs and pigeous to an extent that made sumber difficult and good ventilation impossible. Mrs. Tedge, the housekeeper, and that there were twenty families in the house, but only two or three kept cats as pers. The chief trouble came from the cats of the neighbors dropping in in the evenings and wandering up and down from the housetop to the cellar. Concerts were frequent, and all the tenants could do ma to throw water and boots out not the dark hallways. The dogs were worse than the cats, however, with their barking and maindorous habits, here were three dogs on the f. erth floor and the owners could not or would not get ris of them. One had taken his pap out lot the country and teft nim there, but the dor turned up again made of a week. The piecons were not troublesome as lar as she knew. The air in the halls was bad, and the sanitary southertities will probably make a case of it.

Maximian Langer, a barber at No 176 East One-hundred-and-tenth st., sent in a complaint against his neighbor, Harry Morwin, a blacksmith, of No, 174. It seems that Morwin is a horse-doctor and keeps a stable for discased horses. When a horse dag, the larber says that it sometimes lies to the backyard antil it becomes offensive, and sometimes it is tossed into the gutter in One-hundred-and-tenth-st., until the police are exiled on to remove it. A few days ago a dead horse lay on the street for tweive hours, as the barber says, and the result was that several old customers took their daily "shaves" at a rival shop. Maximilan's sensibilities were outraged, and he took a vow that the horse hospital would have to ge. overrun with cats, dogs and pigeons to an extent that made simpler difficult and good ventriation impossible.

PROGRESS OF THE HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT An enthusiastic advocate of the Saturday half-boilday movement, who signs himself "Superinpushing the reform and directs that in case the money is not needed for this purpose it is to be given to the Fresh-Air Fund. The money was sent to Mr. Johnson, of the Haif-Holiday Committee, but he says that the committee never smiletied any out-ide imancial aid and the foresty has therefore been added to the Fresh-Air contributions. "Superintendent" also sent a blank form of a petition which he wanted to have printed for signatures and circulation among those desireus of adding the haif-holiday project. The committee has already distance who had been distributions in the first of the Holy chost upon the multiputions. "Superintendent" also sent a blank form of a petition which he wanted to have printed for signatures and circulation among those desireus of adding the haif-holiday project. The committee has already distance who had been desired upon the first of the Holy chost upon the multiputions all with the pure love of God, and pitying compassion for failen men, that shall spread salvation to the uttermunt of the cartil.

tributed thousands of documents similar to the one pro-posed and thinks it would not be well to have any more posed and thinks it would not be well to have any more distributed at present.

A member of the Half-Holiday Committee said yester day, in reference to the Clearing House's protest scaling the Hustad bill; "I do not think objections on the par of the bank are of any weight. Not enough, earthing, the part of the bank are of any weight. Not enough, earthing, it keep the bill from becoming a law, in some form of other. It is relamily evident that the people are in favor of the measure; if not why are so many stores closing on Saturday a itermoons already! So long as the public want it, what is the use of any man or body of men trying to stand in the way of the reform! We have written to Mr. Husted and told him that if he does not pass the bill somebody close will, and we would rather that he should have the honor of doing it than almost any one close."

George Munro received on Tuesday a set of engrosses, resolutions from a committee of his employes, as a tokes of their gratitude to his for granting the Saturday half noliday. Louis L. Jilison made the presentation speech in return Mr. Munro and that he hoped that in a short time the Saturday half-holiday would be an established fact.

### RESENTING CRITICISM.

THE PRESIDENT LECTURES INDEPENDENTS

EXASPERATED BY SOME RECENT COMMENTS-MOR WILLING TO TAKE DEMOCRATIC ADVICE. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Not a little amuse ment has been created in political circles by wel authenticated reports that the President is exasperate. by criticisms of the Independent journals which sup-ported him in 1884. He has been lecturing severa Independents who have teen so unfortunate as to cal upon him wille ne is in his present state of displeasure. He has pointed out the obligations of these gentlemen to support him in his struggle to reconcile the Democratic party to what he terms his policy, and has sitterly con-plained of Mr. Beecher's recent sizes, Mr. Schurz strictures in private conversation and the cander of some of the journals which supported him in 1884. The first of these obnoxious criticisms appeared in a Wash ington letter in The Springfield Republican. The Pres ident was described as lacking the intellectual qualities required for leadership, as neglecting to live up to the to place confidence it, bad advisors, as wasting a great deal of time in unimportant details and neglecting weightier matters, and as surrounding himself with indicates the outspoken character of the criticism;

independent has made many excellent appointments, but he has also made many excellent appointments, but he has also made many but ones, and it is a question of the inferior do not outamaber the good ones. Occasional mistakes are inevitable, and it is natural to suppose that had advisers were responsible for the early blanders of the Administration. But in numerous instances the President has continued to trast the bad advisers were responsible for the early blanders of the Administration. But in numerous instances the President has continued to trast the bad advisers. Witness Senator forman, of Maryland, and congress uan Collins, of your own State, whose indocratement has been the general passport to affect place in Massachasents under the Federal Government since the 4th of March, 1885. The Pilisbury appointment a yent ago was made upon the recommendation of Mr. Collies, although the President was warned chore the appointment that it would be conceived to the best public sentiment of the State. The recent nomination of senator Payne's man kiley, to be postunated at Cincinnati, was distinctly a sop to that venerable monopolist. The President claims and with truth that Riley is personally honest, but he has been the widing tool and figure lie al of one of the lowest and most corrupt political gangs in the country, and Mr. Gevelant knows it. In defending this appointment the President undertakes to make a distinction between Payne and McLean, but nobody else in the country reconlices it. Senator Harrison's speech on the Edmunds resolution is constitered by the independents a most damaging indictment of the President work as a Civil a rvice reformer as exhibited in Indiana. It is claimed that the Federal offices in that State were never before filled by such an unit set of persons as at present. There are not a few instances in that and other States where removas have been made for no other cause than politics, without a pretence of offensive partianship. It is admitted that the New York post office was practicall

About the same time great prominence was given by was warned that his Administration was perishing of dry rot and that its inefficiency might bring upon the is evidently a prominent Democrat, advises how to turn men of ideas and action. He says:

out the present Cabinet and to recruit his council with men of ideas and action. He says:

Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, when Mr. Manning is left out of it, is a Cabinet without ricea, without poletes, without influence, without increase, without influence, without fore, without applying to mark its members as more than faithful and laborious fifteen hundred dollar clerks. About Mr. Bayard's total and almost miraculous failure as Secretary of State no human being, except perhaps himself, has a doubt. A Secretary of State no human being, except perhaps himself, has a doubt. A Secretary of State no human being, except perhaps himself, has a doubt. A Secretary of State no human being, except perhaps himself, has a mount of the party. Mr. sayard has absolutely no weight now in its councils. It is doubtful whether he could persuade the yet of a single member of congress. Mr. Lamar is no better off in this respect than Mr. Bayard. He has not mastered the business of the faterior Department. He daspends on his subordinates and he has not been fortunate in selecting these. Those who know this department—what it required and what it has not got in the way of cleansing its dirty was schow well that unless the Predictin puts there very soon a man of energy and determination and of business skill great scandals will by and by break out there. Mr. Garland, the Attorney-General, is so poor a lawyer that his decisions are not respected by the Bar, and he is, moreover, a political lame dues whom the party organ not to be forced to carry. Mr. Whitney, being both all wyer and a business man, might wake a good Secretary of the Navy fine would take hold and keep hold of the business of his carry. Mc. Whitney, being both a lawyer and a tousness man, might wake a good Secretary of the Navy if he would take hold and keep hold of the business of his population. The last large Mr. Entitled is Secretary of Var. What does Mr. Endicott is Secretary of Var. What does Mr. Vilas, and certainly he ought not to remain long. Of all the carried he endoce with such a cabinet as ne hos, from woom he gets on ideas, the President, who likes hard work, has given himself very largely to post offices. Not one of the list has any we get with the matry in Congress or in the country. If they should all combine upon a policy, which they have never yet done, they have not energy and influence enough to give them even a faut hope of success. They are a line collection of respectation pointical noncruties.

Democrat gives the following account of the President's

Democrat gives the following account of the President's resentment:

A Massachusetts gentleman, well known as an Independent and a Civil service deformer, and a talk with the President, at the Winte House. The interview was interesting, for Mr. Cleveland took the opportunity to extress its views upon the relations of the Independents to the Administration. He stated very clearly that he is not pleased with the way the Independents are treating him. He shad that it seemed to him that the undorty of them are more auxious to beam than to commend him, and that they do not seem to appreciate the difficult position in which he is placed, best-by men who are decrement to force him out of his reform purposes. The President makes he concalment of his disappointment in this direction. The theree attack of Henry Ward Recenter on the Democratic party and the resent letter in the Springfield Remblican closely following the visit of Mr. Bowles to this city and his interview at the White House are instances given by Mr. Cleveland showing that the Independents are rost standing by him as they should, but putting him in a position where he is forced by his party friends to admit that the Independents are destrous not so much of helping his Administration, but of criticising it because in every respect it does not come up to their idea. The disappointment expressed by Carl Schurz with the President, openly talked, out not given out in print, his reached the later's cars and caused this measibees. He takes it as another indication of the discontent that is growing in the independent quarter and is the more vexed because he is see sharpir repronented by his Denocratic advisors for his concessions to the independents, which they have took him all the time was had rolley, and which he begins to think is the case. Afready his unind is pine the independent and carriers for his concessions to the node pendents, which they have took him all the time was had rolley, and which he begins to think is the case. Afready his unind is pine the

The managers of the Produce Exchange have ordered the several amendments to the by-laws to go into effect on June 1, subject to ratification by the mem

into effect on June 1, subject to ratification by the memexpressed in regard to some of the ameniments proposed. Among the most important amendments are, in
substance, the following:

Any member of the Exchange unable to be present because
of alchiese, or temporarily about from the city, may be represented by some person whom he shall designate, and for whom
he shall be resnousible.

Substitute tickets may be issued for periods of fifteen days,
upon the payment of \$5 for each period and until the substitute ticket is cincilied the adminimenter shall not be admitted to the Exchange.

Members refusing to pay the an unlassessment within five

the ticket is conceiled the actual member shall not be admitted to the Exchange.

Members refusing to pay the an unlassesament within five days after notice has been sent to them, will be suspensed till payment has been made. If the assessment remains unpaid for six months the membership shall be terminated by the Reard, and thereafter the delinquent member, nor his family, next of kin, or an other beneficiar, shall have any rights in or claim upon, the Grafuity rund of the Exchange. This is looked upon as an unwarrantable presumption on the part of the Board.

The transfer fee of memberships shall be said while a complaint is pending.

Any member lecling aggrieved by the decision of any trade committee in the interpretation of the rules, shall have the right of appear to the floar.

No fees are to be paid to the Complaint Committee when it is efficially histracted to investigate complaints on behalf of the Exchange.

is officially instructed to investigate complaints on behalf of the backante.

The board of Managers may at any time cancel the privi-lege grained to members of the kachance to deposit margins in any previously demonated bank or trust company, and anch corporation she ill then cease to be known as a margin depositely of the kachange.

# A SALVATION ARMY CONGRESS.

Commissioner Frank Smith, of the New-York Division of the Salvation Army, and about 300 of York Division of the salvation Army, and about 300 of the rank and file from the United States and Canada will sail on the Assyrian Monarch for London next Wednesday to attend the International Congress to be held in London from Mar 28 to June 4. Meetings are to be held day and night during the congress in different parts of London, and fully 2,000 officers and 10,000 soldiers from Great Britain, the United States, Canada, France, Sweden, Switzerland, Anstralia, New-Zealand, India, Ceylon, and South Africa are expected to be present. The following are noted as the objects of the congress:

DECORATIVE ART SOCIETY.

AN APPEAL THAT MUST BE HEARD. PURPOSE, METHODS AND SUCCESS OF THE SOCIETY,

AND ITS PRESENT NEEDS.
To the Editor of The Tribune. S:R: The Society of Decorative Art in this city is not receiving the aid to which its objects and methods entitle it. For eight years this little institution has progressed under the gratuitous direction of a board of cultivated and competent ladies, until at last it has

reached a point of usefulness where its failure would be

The American people has grown up under highly favoring conditions of boility comfort; food, raiment and fuel are to be had at the price of honest work, but it is safe to say that no country within the limits of civilization is under greater disadvantages in the direction of art, and no people are so oblivious to its history or so ignorant of its meaning. Until very lately American life has been bare, dry and unembellished. Now there is a sudden, general waking up to the charm and comfort of beauty. Everywhere in Europe history is absolutely visible; one is never out of sight of some inspiring monument which serves as the memorial of a great deed or of some chain of historic events. The collitical and religious buildings which cover Europe mark (whether in use or in rulu) the passage of centuries and the stately procession of dynasties, the conquests of the sword or victories of the cross. Peasants and princes alike are born and buried within signt of some tangible fact of history, and gain therefrom deeper views of civilization and life. Over the greater part of America there is nothing grander than an abominable county court-he note venerable than a freight depot. Most historic monuments are works of art and very many are of th art, became closely interwoven in the Enropean mind, and hence again a deeply grounded veneration for the past takes possession of the popular heart and gives rise to abundant national pride in the achievements of its race and true love for the expressions of its artistic talent. Naturally South Europe, which had reached a high civilization before Julius Czesar put his iron heel en the unwashed barbarians of the Rhine, has innerited and cherished the traditions of high art and kept alive the

sacred flame of appreciation.

Our Germanic lineage is against us in the matter art, but surely every student of America must realize that we are already radically different from our transatlantic angestors, just as an Englishman is something more than a criticated Saxon; and that feeble and new as it is, our hunger for art and the graces of life gives promise of rising to the dignity of a national rassion. We are quick and clever, we have a restless inventive min I and hands obedient enough to produce works of art. What we lack is taste and judgment, knowledge of style, and that chastened and cultivated feeling which underlies all true artistic effort: but all that comes only from the study of standards. Our artistic development nust be a hundredfold less secure and true because we have not the treasures of an artistic past facing us We grope in a darkness unillumined by the great works which positively crowd Europe. Not only have we few of the masterpieces of old European art to serve as togethains of inspiration and suidance, but the people who make our laws have actually put the penalty of a 30 per cent duty on the importation of art works. They have legislated Remeranit and Titian, Raphael and Velasquez down to the level of Dusseldorf dants or Paris splashes, and grind them all alike through the Custom House 30 per cent mill. One need give him self no anxiety about this temporary stupidity of an impost on art, as it is too bad to last; but every one should be disturbed when any phase of native talent like the Society for Decorative Art falters in its upward

In building and home decoration we have made a fine start. Thus far size and costliness of structure or the display of a sumptuous wealth of color and material have characterized our efforts rather than the careful expression of a pure and elevated taste. Yet even in these departments there are abundant signs which evidence the dawning of a higher and more exacting public opinion. Painting and sculpture remain as our hardes: task for the want of schools and public galleries. Embroidery should be within the reach of all. There is no one art of so universal applicability as needlework. Any soman with reasonably good eyes and fingers can, if her mind is educated and her taste refined, create a hundred charming objects which will brighten home and feed the craving for delicate and beautiful surroundings.
A little mere public education in this delightful field of feminine art, and the hideous crazy quitt will be as extinct as a mogatherium; a few more years of the Decorative Art Society and those moroid growths in garish worsted that once made so many homes lurid will have perished from oil the earth. If our women only knew what rich and spleodid things, what gay and dainty things, what serious and profound things, can be made with the needle, they would be astonished. All this the ladies of the Decorative Art Society do know and know thoroughly. Whoever has studied the magnificent works done in Italy and Spain during the Renaissance, or has seen the bright, captivating things done under Louis XV. and XVI., knows, as these ladies know, the wide range for design purpose and method within the art of embroidery. So much has been done in America that we are no longer in danger of relapsing into the dark ages of " tidy " and lamp-mat, and a very little more popular education would put us finally on the right road and save us another generation of graceless, bus terrorant needbestions.

No educating force in this direction has been betradirected than the society. It has encouraged and stimulated good design, has popularized intelligently chosen colors and revived unremembered methods of work.
Within the past years it has paid \$11,960 to working contributors, of whom there are now on the rolls 3.813, an increase in the twelvemonth of 220 names. It has prepared 3,790 pieces of work for its customers and turned out 641 finished works. The classes in decorative embroidery are fully and enthusiastically attended. In short, the leaven of its intelligence is working admirably in the American lump. Yet in spite of its undoubted success it has not capital enough to enable it to enlarge its programme to meet the actual needs of its students its programme to meet the actual neets of its students and contributors. It would be easy enough to convert the society into a paying shop which should purvey the coarly objects demanded by our weaths and fashion, but that is not the aim and ambition of the society. Its true function is to continue its work of tenening classes of workers to cultivate by care and example a high taste amons needlewamen and to execute as many commercial orders as it can without reducing the sizudard of excellence. For the rest, New York ought to be happy to make up the deficit, which will never be large. I understand that a capital of \$20,000 is all that is needled to float the society over the suallows. Surely I understant that a capital of \$20000 at the meeter to fleat the seciety over the shallows. Surely there can be no great difficulty in assuring that amount art amateurs in the metropoils if only they will take the small point to familiarize themselves with the labous and successes of the society.

New-Tork, May 1, 1886.

CLARENCE KING.

THE DISHONORED TRADE DOLLAR. To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sin: The withdrawal of one and two dollar bills is cailing into circulation silver dollars, and as the trade dollar and standard dollar so nearly resemble each other, innocent parties, particularly laborers, are now receiving trade dollars in many cases, and in ignorance of their repudiation, until they find they cannot use them in payment of their bills. A writer in The Chicago Times calls upon the public "to arrest every one pass-ing these dollars as counterfeiters, having been a sufferer. and some of his friends." There is no doubt that these dollars are being paid out every day, in this city and county, and it may become necessary for Congress to make it a crime to pass these coins of our sovereignty commit another. Would it not be so in this case ! But if designing men will swindle innocent persons, why should our Government remain the cause ! Is it should our Government remain the cause Is it not bad policy for our Government to leave in circulation two comes so nearly alike, one of which is an unimited legal tender and the other repudiated, although of the greater intrinsic value.

In last Sunday's TRIBUNE Mr. Coon, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, makes some grave mistakes with regard to the trade dollar, showing that he is mismformed. It cannot be denied that these dollars are a coin of the Government, coined and issued by the authority of the Act of Congress of 1873, which says: "The sliver coins of the United States shall be a trade dollar, fifty-cent plees, etc., and a legal tender for any sum note-exceeting five dollars." Now the dollars that sum not exceeding five dollars." Now the dollars that bear the date of 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876 were a "legal bear the date of 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876 were a "legal tender" when issued. Those bearing date 1877 and 1878 were issued after the resolution of repudiation. The question involved in the action of Congress to redeem these dollars is simply rolleving the Government from the disgrace of repudiation.

\*\*Reve-Fork\*\*, May 5, 1886.\*\*

## A LESSON FROM TURKEY.

To the Editor of The Trioune. SIR: I have been interested in following your treatment of the "American Silver Question" from time to time. Whatever may be tae results of flooding the country with 80-cent dollars, of one thing we are sure prices will sooner or later adapt the nacives to these cirnustances. A sliver dollar is a good thing so long as it is needed for change, but when this amount is exceeded people will begin to inquire, "What is it worth?" The 5-cent nickel, sithough actually worth much less than its face value, is not questioned so long as trade calls for it; but if it were forced upon the market, it would become a drug at once. No merchant would give a dollar for

peet of a intere demand. It would soon take a pint of them to procure a dinner.

It is quite evisions that if cheap silver dollars are forced upon the market, the condition of currency in the United States, in a short time will not materially differ from that of Turkey to-day. You will have your "hundred coots" and your "dollar," and these terms will no onger mean the same thing. Turkey issued a gold bra

twenty of them so long as his till was full, with no pros-

containing 100 phaseers. One one-hundredth of a lira was the of the deurency. Then followed silver 20, 10 and 5 plaster pieces of light wishl. The simple mathematics of this currency was that five of the 20 plasters pieces were equal to one lira. But this is no louger the case. A lim is no louger 100 pres, in the common language of the shop, it is 108. With the larger dealers and a few of the smaller ones, it still holds its original place. The result is, there are two currencies in this country, but most unfortunately with the same unit he plaster; but it is the same only in name. "Plaster not longer expresses a definite sum. If in gold, it is one thing; if silver, another. Small deals are mostly upon the silver basis. This compels bankers, merchants and traders to keep a double set of accounts, Goods are purchased with gold and sold for silver and gold. Bank deposits are made in both denominations. All contracts must specify in what coin payment is to be made. In fact, all statements of value in plasters must declare whether it is gold or silver rands into business. All contracts the confusion this must bring into business.

Do the business men of America wish to have Turkish confusion settle down upon American trade i Very sincerely yours,

Barpool, Turkey, April 4, 1886.

JEFFERSON O. Vis. PROFESTS

JEFFERSON DAVIS PROTESTS. A CONSCIENCE PERFECTLY FREE IN REGARD TO THE TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS."

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Having been for a time at the begin ning of the War of the Rebellion a soldier in the Union army, I have always had a desire to know from some authentic source why the authorities of the Southern Confederacy, being at one time unable to agree upon terms of exchange of prisoners, and being at the same time unable to properly subsist the Union prisoners con-fined at Saulsbury and Andersonville, did not send them North on parole, until they were exchanged, as humanity required; and I accordingly addressed a respectful letter to Jeff raon Davis, ex-President of the "Confederate States," requesting him to explain the matter and remove the stigms which in the mints of many people in the North rested upon his name. I received the reply which follows. Yours traly, HENRY H. SAYLER. Mecklenburg, N. F., April 26, 1886.

BEAUVOIR, Miss., March 29, 1886.

BEAUVORE, Miss., March 20, 1886.

Mr. H. H. SAYLER.

DEAR SIR: If it had been possible to stop slanderous to are so by the presentation of truth or if even well meaning people at the North had been willing to let the light of facts in upon their prejudices, you certainly could not hav supposed that at this late day a stigma was reating upon me in consequence of the great suffering endured by the Union prisoners confined at Sails bury and Andersonville.

The kind manner in which you write leads me to hope that though your mind has been filled with error, you are willing to hear the truth. Base and cruel was the treatment your people inflicted upon ours when they had them prisoners and meanly they have sought to excupate themselves against us. Whatever clee I may have done which was consurable in a course of a long and varied life, I shall go to my final rest with a conscionce perfectly free in regard to the treatment of "Union prisoners." Instead, however, of arranging all the facts in the case in a manuscript form at this time, I will refer you to what I wrote years ago, and what was written by others, having the best popportunity to know the exact truth of the case. See "Hise and Fail of the Confederate Government," vol. 2, pp. 580 to 698, by Jefferson Davis: also vol.—of the Southern historical papers, entitled "Treatment of Prisoners," by J. William Jones, D. D., vol. I, 3 and 4, pp.—Richmond, Va., camber of page indistinctly written); and to "The Southern Side; or, Andersonville Prisoners," by J. William Jones, D. D., vol. I, 3 and 4, pp.—Richmond, Va., camber of page indistinctly written); and to "The Southern Side; or, Andersonville Prisoners," by J. William Jones, D. D., vol. I, 3 and 4, pp.—Richmond, Va., camber of page indistinctly written); and to "The Southern Side; or, Andersonville Prisoners," by J. William Jones, D. D., vol. I, 3 and 4, pp.—Richmond, Va., camber of page indistinctly written); and to "The Southern Side; or, Andersonville Committed Prisoners," by J. William Jones, D. D., vol. I, 3 a

acreage sown to winter wheat indicated an area of 24,727,087, against 25,975,659 acros sown last year. But the acreage harvested last year was much smaller As to condition, the April report incleates an average these figures it has been loosely interred by some that the yield would probably be as large as in 1884, when he aggregate of both winter and spring wheat was

512,000,000 bushels. The only true way to arrive at the meaning of the returns is to compare them with those of 1884, when the rield was full with respect to the acreage sown. Taking line States which yielded in 1884 no less than 277,400,000 bushels of winter wheat, it appears that the 277,400,000 bushels of winter wheat, it appears that the acreage has so decreased that, with allowance for the excellent condition reported this year in April, the yield would still be about 40,000,000 bushels less than in 1831. At that rate, if there were no increase or decrease in the area or yield of spring wheat, the entire yield would not exceed about 47,2000,000 bushels. This is quite large enough, as may hereafter appear, but it may prove important later in the season to have in mid the fact that the reported area of winter wheat, with the condition reported April 1, indicates a considerable decline in comparison with the last full crop.

The yield last year was only 357,000,000 bushels, and yet it has proved more than enough. Complete official reports of the exports and imports of flour and wheat for eight months of the current year show that the excess of exports has seen equal to 53,707,920 bushels of wheat against 100,483,670 bushels for the same month of the previous year. The returns of domestic exports from the principal ports for March enals as to determine the against acts to April 1, which was not far from 60,071,750 bushels. Deducting the consumption for food and seed for the full year, and the exports for the remaining three months of the crop year equal in mount to the quantity remaining unconsumed and unsold July 1st would be no less than \$4,80,000 bushels. Thus it appears that, even if the crop tals year should fail below 400,000,000 bushels, of which there is no present indication, the supply for next year would be at least \$0,000,000 bushels in excess of the quantity which has been during the current year consumed and exported. Hence there is no reason to a prehend any scarcity of wheat for the millions text year, anders some disaster new mexpected should cause the yield to fail far below the quantity appears influence. acreage has so decreased that, with allowance for the

## PROBURITION AND THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sra: I desire to thank you for the stand you have taken in favor of submitting the question of a Prohibitory Constitutional Amendment to the direct vote of the people. For years the united sentiment of all the State temperance organizations has deciared for this measure. Petitions containing the signatures of over 100,000 citizens have been for years presented to the Legislature asging that this question be submitted for a direct vote at the polls, separate from all other political questions. The Grand Louge of Good Templars Grand Division Sons of Temperance, State Woman's Temperance, Grand Temple of Honor, and delegates from nearly every religious denomination are all united in this request. General N. M. Curtis, of St. Lawrence County. at the request of the Prohibitory Amendment Associa-tion, composed of delegates from all those organizations, tion, composed of delegates from all those organizations, introduced the amendment in the Assembly at Albany, and it is now before that body for action. This amendment is the same as that introduced for the last three years, and was manimously sciopted by the Promintory Amendment Association. The statement which has been published in several temperance papers that Mr. Curtis had sincetined a resolution of his own is entirely faise. The amendment now before the Assembly is what the great mass of temperance men of the State desire. The request that it be submitted to a direct vote of the people is so that and reasonable that no momber of the Legislature should vote against it. If this is a government of the people, for the people and by the people, then submit it to the people for their ratification or rejection. If it is government of whiskey sellers and by whiskey sellers, then refuse the request and let the people know what to depend upon.

President Prohibitory Amendment Association.

New Fork, May 1, 1886.

## THE PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT.

To the Editor of The Pribune. SIR: I see by your paper this morning that the "Prohibition amendment" has been jost in a "Republican Assembly." I think it is a shame and a disgrace to the State of New-York and to the Republican party that the people cannot have the privilege of expressing themselves in regard to this rum business.

I merely write this to say that I have been a Whig and I merely write this to say that I have been a Whig and Republican all my life up to the present time, but from this time am a "Prohibitionist," and shall vote the Prohibition ticket, with many more whom I know, and shall use my inducence for that cause. Allow me here to say that the Republican party has elected their last President, in my opinion, unless at their next convention they put a very strong temperance plant in their piatform; one that will neither send nor break. The neople are thoroughly aroused in this matter.

New-York, May 7, 1886.

### MRS. MILLER'S ADDRESS WANTED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In my boyhood I attended a school kept by a Mrs. George Rodney Miller, wife of a nephew of the Colonel Miller, of "l'il try, sir" fame. He was a sterling man and died some years ago, and for the love I bear his memory I would like to contribute to the relief of his aged relative in her necessity if I could find out her address. Yours. &c., Samuel Wilde. New-York, April 30, 1886.

MR. STEPHENSON OVERRULED. The Castle Garden Committee of the Emigration Commission vesterday considered the case of Wilhelmina like, who arrived on Weinessay on the Westernand, she was unmarried and had a child and was destinate. Mr. Slephenson objected to her being allowed to land, but the rest of the committee overruled has ejection and allowed her to proceed to Chicago, where she has a sister who paid her pussage.

REWARDING AN HONEST BOY. Michael H. Kennedy, a pupil in Grade No. 4, Grammar School No. 57, in East One hundred and Stoonthat, recently found a pocket beek containing money, keys and important papers. After some difficulty he succeeded in finding the owner, who gave hims attaining the first papers.

down and the players sourried for shelter, and the came was called. Keete pitched with effect, and with an ease and confidence that was remarkable. Daily, the one-armed pitcher, was batted hard. He was londly appliaded, however, for a difficult catch. A hit by the one-armed pitcher also received recognition. The Washington men played a good game, but owing to their inability to gause Keefe's curves, they did not score a single run. The local players scored the first runs of the game in the third inning. Washington are true by Knowles, and scored on Gerchardt's ancritice, or Rourke was sent to first on called bails, and Connor, the heavy batter, was served in a like manner by Daily. Each stole a base and both scored on a hit to centre field by Kwing. In the sixth inning three more runs were added to the local club's score. Gillespie reached first base on called bails and went to second on a hit by Dorgan. Serethrook made his first home run of the season, sending the bail far out into centre field. Gillespie and Dorgan trotted in before him. Only one of the Washington in the base of the core was as follows:

New York, [v. 10] pol at all Washington, [v. 1], pol a. [e. New York, [v. 1]] pol a. [e. Washington, [v. 1]].

O'Rourke c.f. 1 2 0 0 0 Raker, r.f. 0 1 1 1 Connor, l b... 1 0 8 1 0 Carroll, l.f. 0 0 1 0 Ewins, c. 0 1 1 2 0 Hines, c.f. 0 0 1 0 Gattespie, l.f. 1 1 2 0 0 Start, l b... 0 1 1 0 Gattespie, l.f. 1 1 2 0 0 Knowles 2 b... 0 0 1 5 Exterbix, bb. 1 2 0 1 0 Crane, c. 0 0 1 2 Keefe p. 0 0 0 0 0 Ghd man, 3 b... 0 0 1 1 Keefe p. 0 0 0 4 2 0 Gattespie, l.f. 1 0 2 Germardt, 2 b... 0 0 4 2 0 Laily, p... 0 1 1 1 Total. ..... 6 10 18 13 0 Total. ..... 0 4 18 13 2

The Fire Department and Adelphia clubs played a one-sided game at Metropolitan Park yesterday. The fire haddles anowel that they were no more alraid of water than of flames, and the rain did not stop the game until the eighth huning. The Fire Department men played in their usual due form, and won easily by the following score;

Adelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-1 Fire Department 4 0 0 2 0 3 0 4-13 The Long Island and Jersey City clubs played an Eastern League channolouship game at the Long Island grounds yesterday. The rain stopped the game in the seventh inning, when each side had five runs to its credit. The score was as follows: Long Island 3 0 0 0 2 0 0-5

long Island to "The Southern Side; or, Andersonville Prison, compiled from Official Documents," by R. Randoph Stevenson, M. D.

If I have manifested some feeling in this reply, I must ask you to remember that any charge against me of crueity to prisoners was so exactly the reverse of the truth that it required a shameful and shameless large and of all the obligations of a Christian er a gentleman ever to have made it. If you will see the references which I have given you I think you will rise from the perusal with the convection that you ought to have sought elsewhere for the truth instead of asking me to give you a denial of so unfounded an aspersion, Respectfully yours,

WHEAT PROSPECTS.

THE APRIL RETURNS—EXPORTS TO APRIL 1—THE LARGE SURFLUS.

SIR: The April report of the Agricultural Bureau gives promise of a large yield of wheat this year. But the meaning of the report does not seem to have been appreciated by either of the opposing parties his speculation. It may be remembered that the report of acreage sown to winter wheat indicated an area of GAMES IN OTHER CITIES.

CHICAGO, May 7 .- The Chicago and Detroit clubs played again to-day and the home nine wen easily. Gerzein's pitching was batted freely by the home players, while McCormick's curves proved unusually effective. The home players made many heiding errors, but did some heavy patting. The score: Detroit 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-2

Hase hits Detroit, 6; Chicago, 12. Errors Detroit, 7; Chicago, 8, Pitchers—Getzeln and McCormick, Umpire— Mr. Councily. Sr. Loris, May 7.-To day's game between the St. Louis and Kansas City League clubs looked like an easy victory up to the last inning, when the cowboy team scored four runs. The score was as follows:

St. Louis ..... 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1-7 kansas City..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4-5 LOUISVILLE, May 7.-The St. Louis (Browns) and

Louisville clubs pared a one-sided game to-day which the champions won with ease. Louisville's pitcher, Rainsey, was bitted all over the grounds. The St. Louis men played a model game both at the bat and in the field. The score was:

Base hits Louisville, S. St. Louis, 11. Errors Louisville 5 St. Louis, 1. Pitchers Ramsey and Hurson, Umpire-Mr. Keily The Baltimore-Athletic game at Baltimore the Pitta-burg-Chneimail game at Pittaburg, and Boston-Philadel-phia game at Philadelphia, were all postponed on ac-count of rain.

nine defeated Lafayette College this afternoon by the score of 9 to 5.

RACING AT CEDARHURST TO-DAY.

All the Rockaway Steeplechase Association equires for a successful opening day to-day is pleasant weather. The entries for the races are numerous and assure the sport, and of course there will be a large atassure fine sport, and of course there will be a large attenuance of the lovers of cross-country racing. The association deserve to be went patronized, for they have spent money without stint to make Cedarhurstan attractive spot and to secure good racing material. In the first they have succeeded admirably, for they have secured a comotination of greenfields and sea breezes that is unrif to equal; they have spared no effort to secure every comfortior the public and even laying ands the matter of racing, any one wishing aday's outing should visit Celaritatist. The owners of the contending horses owell to themselves as well as to the association that there should be no crooked work, but that the races should be houseful and well worth seeing. Such liberality in purses and added money has never before been known in this country in steephechase contests.

FIRST RACE, POLO PONINS, 12 MILE, ON FLAT. Name, Weight Name,
Cedarhurst 100 Roman
Mermaid 150 Nectile
Cown (ate Alfred) 150 Junkskin Weight SECOND RACE, WELTER STAKES, 34 MILE, ON PLAT. #gc. Weight Name. #ge. Weight
16 105 Wellington 5 161
16 165 Enloyy 5 159
16 1a Wonterment 4 144
2 195 Bruton 4 151
3 154 Delaware (late Deli) 4 149 THIRD RACE, MEADOW BROOK HEAVY WEIGHT STEEPLECHASE, HALF-BRED HUNTERS, 212 MILES, FOURTH RACE, SPRING MAIDEN HURDLE RACE, 2 MILES.

MILES,

a 16S Cyclone a 166

b 168 hay Robel 5 164

a 160 cyclone 5 164

b 164 hay Robel 5 164

a 165 cyclone 5 164

a 165 cyclone 5 164

a 165 suver can 5 159

b 165 Wonderment 4 154

a 105 Vylgilance 4 154 FIFTH BACE, MEADOW BROOK HUNT CUP, STEEPLE-CHASE, 3 MILES. Agr. Weight Name. Age. Weight Name. 5 170 Emulation 5 1 100 Grey France. a SIXTH RACE, HEMPSTEAD HEATH HANDICAP, STEEPLECHASE, 3 MILES.

Age, Weight Name. Age.
5 160 Ecuador 5
a 154 Miss stonisey &
6 151 Williams a
a 162 Braewood 5 Racing will begin promptly at 3 o'clock. Special trains leave Long Island City for the track at 1.05, 1.30 and 2 p. m., returning immediately after the racea.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LACROSSE GAMES. Baseball will give place to lacrosse to-day at St. George's Grounds, Staten Island, where the Princeton and New-York University lacrosec teams will cross sticks for the first time this season. The ball will be faced at 4 p. m., and a first-rate game is expected

Princeton.	Position.	New-York Universe
H Hodge	Goal	R. A. Matther
S Hodge	Point	P. G. Townser
D church	over point	C. A. Hoberts captai
Cowan	First defence	field
Cook	Second delend	e Beid A W. Will
Nicholson	Third defence	neid C. L. Puntil
Segur	Centre tieid	Hanki
Ti Harian	First attack Il	eld A. Macines
Blukemore	Second attack	field E. Tile
E. Bita	Third attack !	ileid
Erbert	Inside home	A. B. McKelv
R. Hodge	Outside home	J. H. Bry
The Steven	atta Association	on the grounds of t
Brooklyn Asin	enc Association	on and Brounds or F
intter this after	rnoon at 4 o'cloe	-

A CRICKET CLUB'S " NEW DEPARTURE." The Staten Island Cricket Club have signalzed the " new departure " they have made in enlargeing the scope of the club by issuing an attractive little book. It is a good example of what taste and judgment can do and is illustrated with many artistic and appro-priate sketches. It gives a history of the club and out-lines its future policy.

NEW TREASURER OF THE RIELR SOCIETY. At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society on Thursday, letters were presented from various loreign agents and correspondents. A marble bust of Frederick S. Winston, long a manager and vice-presi-

ANNUAL CRUISE OF THE ST. MARY'S. The schoolship St. Mary's will leave her

The schoolship St. Mary's will leave her headquarters in the East River for her annual annuae cruise on May 11. She will first proceed to Gien Covathen up the Sound to New-London, and about the last of May, when the boys get down to ship life, the vessel will start across the ocean for Lisbon, thence to Madeira and Fayal, stopping along the coasts of Spain and Portugal, and then back to New-London, arriving about the middle of August. Then until October the vessel will cruise through the Sound and back to New-York, where the annual examinations will take piece and the senior chase will be arradiated.

There are several vacancies in the school for bays between fifteen and twenty fears of use who have sound constitutions, can produce testimonials as to character, can spell with a fair decree of accuracy, read with telegratic correctness, write lessibly, and who can get the written consent of their parents or guardians. Only boys who wish to foll we the seas for a profession are desired, and they are expected to remain two years on the ship, or until gradiated. They are required to deposit \$35 as a guarantee that they intend to remain and provide themselves with underclothing and books during their stay. Applications may be made at No. 365 tires with respect to the season at East Twenty-third-st.

CARRYING THE EXCISE MUDDLE INTO COURT. An order directing the Police Board to show cause next Tuesday why it should not be restrained from interfering with the sale of liquor by Michael Hicker as No. 59 Greenwichest, was obtained in the Supreme

pends upon his case.

The new Board is issuing Reenses as rapidly as its limited accommodations will allow. Yestering it issued nearly sixty. All applications are carefully scrutinized, and where any doubt exists as to the character of the applicant or his place of business, both are thoroughly investigated. Sixteen licenses to sell liquor were granted by Nicho as Haughton and John J. Morris, and \$1,245 was col

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN HARLEM. The Fourth of July celebration on Monday, July

Professor Gleason this evening will handle a "nervous kicker and runaway," that will run at the sight of a buby carriage, bicycle or umbrella. This horse is owned by W. H. Kelly, of Rochester. Mesers. Bolen and Byrne, of Forty-first-st, enter a bud kicker that they desire the professor to "take the kick" out of, Walter Church, of London, enters a sayer. There is a wager on this horse as site is considered to be the worst in the city. G. F. Hecker enters a horse that he is anable to drive single. On Monday evening Professor Glasson will snoe a horse that no blackement in the city has been able to do anything with. It is said he "kicks his shoes off." nervous kicker and runaway," that will run at the

GRATEFUL TO THE ASSEMBLYMEN.

GRATEFUL TO THE ASSEMBLYMEN.

The secretary of the Ladies' Health Protective Association writes to Fue Frauent that its report of a recent meeting of that body may tend to produce the impression that the association is not grateful to the Assemblymen at Albany who labored in its interest against Senator Cullea's manure bill. In case that measure passed the Assembly Governor Hill promised to give the association a hearing upon it, but its friends in the House were strong enough to defeat the bill, for which service the association feels much indebted. PEES FOR PERUVIAN CONSULS.

FEES FOR PERUVIAN CONSULS.

Collector Hedden yesterday received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury stating that, by a recent decree of the Peruvian Government all involces of goods necessities ahipped to that country must be certified by the Peruvian Consul at the port of suppnent. The order will be posted to the Custom House rounds to day for the information of mechanical hipping goods to Peru. Several mere must extreme desprise to a l'Hibbay reporter in speakury of the order, and they could only account for it on the ground that it was to provide a review for the consulates and make them self-supporting by the fees. WILL MORNINGSIDE PARK BE INJURED!

The Morningside Park Association held a meeting in the Morray Hill Hold Thursday evaning and protested against the proposation from Mourt St. Vincent to Morningside Park this action, the resolutions at word greatly in use the park as a resset and the value of property affaces to it. They also protested vincencely against spending any more money on the new parks until the Morningside had open and out according to original designs. COLLISION ON THE HUDSON.

The steamer Chrystenah, plying between this city and points on the Hudson, came into collision in a fog. as 8.2 m, veste day with an unknown educator of arrytown. One man was knocked overboard but was picked up malayred. The danages to the steamer was #200. The burroom was masked in and whishey was distributed gratis. The schooner was not injured.

DEMEMBERING THE GRANT PUND The following additional subscriptions were re-served yesterday for the Grant Monument Fund:

recoved yesterdar for the Grant Monument Fund:

By Fron. Baker, No. 27 West Pitteents of.

Baker & Williams \$2000 P. E. Wood

A.B. Miller 20 George N. Tower.

Lawrence, on & Gewish 20 Ely & Co.

E.B. Bartiett & Co. 20 Enact F. Driges

Nemnth & Soil. 20 Charts K. Wannee,

Nash Whiton & Co. 20 Francis S. Phranec.

Chabman & Co. 10

A. H. Gourand 10 Total. Ount of rain.

PRINCETON, May 7 (Special).—The Princeton College M. S. Draga. 5 Total to cate. \$121,003.73 GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

PEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS. A strong market was made in wheat options yesterday by somewhat warlike rumors and exaggerated reports telegraphed from Chicago of the sales for export, said to have been accomplished here late Times day afternoon. Early prices were by cont better and a fair trade took place. Subsequently, when the rosy stories of the export demand lost color, the market weakened and the advance was lost. Prices, however, were sustained by the disposition of shorts to cover in the face of possible European comshorts to cover in the face of possible European complications and in the afternion the market rese to the heat points of the day. The close was firm and scored gains of \$260g cent. Final quotations were: May 91; June 91; June 91; June 91; Angust 92; September 92; totooer 94; November 954s, and December 950g cent. Cash fots were firm in tone without any decided change. Exporters took 35,000 bushels. Com on the spot is off 14,4 g cent without much doing. Shippers bounds only 40,000 bushels. The options were without feature, but the later mouths were a shade better which may was a trifle lower; last prices were; May 47%; June, 469; July, 46%; August 47%; caus. Oats were devoid of interest: May ended \$2 cours lower at 36%; and June, 460; July, 46%; August was dischanged at 32%. Lard was duit and lifeless, but a trifle lower as follows: May, 86 17; June, 86 29; July, 86 27; August, \$6 34; September, \$6 41, and October, \$6 48.

The receipts of grain and flour at New-York, Buttle-Points, and Rason. The receipts of grain and flour at New-York, Baltimore, Philateiphia and Boston yesterday wers. Wheat, 52,600 bushels; corn. 97,426 bushels; oats, 117,705 bushels; total grain, 201,731 bushels; flour, 28,162 barrels. The receipts at Chicago, Milwaukes and St. Louis were: Wheat, 31,236 bushels; corn, 101,182 bushels; oats, 73,436 bushels; total grain, 206,964 bushels; flour, 11,179 barrels.

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKEE

THE PETROLOGIA MARKET. The best thing that could happen for some of the bears in oil would be to have the rest of them cover their contracts. With the speculation so limited as it now is the bull leaders find it comparatively easy to sustain values so long as a good-sized short interest exists. The market yesterday preserved a steady to firm tone throughout the day on a moderate volume of business, and there were indications that while waiting for the news from the Wannigton first the built might attempt an upward twist to prices. The close was strong at about the best quotations.

The range of prices and the total dealings at the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

 
 Opening
 73<sup>1</sup>g | Lowest
 73<sup>3</sup>g

 Highest
 74<sup>1</sup>g | Final
 74<sup>1</sup>g

 Sales, barrels
 2,933,000
 The price of refined oil was unchanged at 74 cents per gallon. Oil Cirr, Penn., May 7.-Cru to Oil -National Tran-

BRADFORM Penn., May 7 -Cru to Oil-National Tran

all Cartificates opened at 73% and closed at 74; birthest price, 74% lowest price, 73% clearances, 715,000 harress.